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The Daily Commercial.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice-President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

The Latest News.

A cavalry force is reported to be still in pursuit of the rebel invaders of Maryland. Some three or four hundred prisoners have been brought in.

By the arrival of the Caledonia from Glasgow, we learn that a rumor prevailed in England that the pirate Florida was at Cherbourg, waiting to attack the Kearsarge. The steamer Niagara had been ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

Gold in New York yesterday was irregular, unsettled and lower, closing at 250.

Petroleum sold in New York yesterday for 55c. for crude; 78 to 80c. for refined in bond, and 95 cents for refined free. Sales were made in this city at higher figures.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Louis yesterday, which consumed five steamers and a large quantity of freight, involving a loss of a half million of dollars, on which there was an insurance of about one-fourth of the loss. Part of the insurance was in Pittsburgh offices. The fire is said to have been the work of rebel incendiaries.

Secretary FESSENDEN, it is stated, expressed himself favorably to the suggestion of the Bankers of New York city, that he issue drafts upon the sub-treasury, to be endorsed by the Assistant Treasurer, and made payable at the banks, or some one designated bank, so as to avoid the inconvenience of paying legal tenders in subscriptions to the new loan.

Gov. COREY, of Maine, it is reported, has requested President LINCOLN to send two gunboats, one to Costine and the other to Eastport, for the protection of those ports, from an anticipated raid on the frontier from New Brunswick. The boats, it is said, have been sent.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Guayamas, Mexico, whereby the schooners on the coast were to be seized for privateers. Measures have been taken to check it.

The trial of Lieut. Thos. Dain, of Pittsburgh, late of the 102d regiment, charged with desertion, is still going on at Washington city.

An extensive and disastrous fire occurred at New York, by which a vessel and warehouses near Jerolome street were destroyed. Loss about $700,000.

What Saith the Record?

Our New York and Ohio neighbors are very severe upon Pennsylvanians for their alleged inertness in the present emergency, and at our being found without an organized militia to repel invasion. While their remarks upon the subject may have some sense of justice, and our supineness may deserve rebuke, it should be borne in mind that New York was in a similar predicament in the alleged invasion by rebels from Canada of the Northern frontier in the Fall of 1863. On Thursday, the 12th of November last, at ten o'clock in the morning Maj. Gen. BROOKS, commanding this Department, received a request for volunteers to aid in the protection of the Northern frontier. At two o'clock p. m., of same day, four hours only after the request was made, a battery of artillery and one company of infantry were ready to march from Pittsburgh, but being unable to procure transportation, they did not get off until six o'clock. The force arrived at Erie at two o'clock Friday afternoon, and on Saturday, or within forty-eight hours after receiving the first notice of the need of men, the General commanding this Department had thrown over seven hundred men into Erie. On Monday, 16th, at the request of Maj. Gen. DIX, Gen. BROOKS forwarded two hundred men to Buffalo, N. Y., Gen DIX, at that time, not having a single company—we may say not a single man—of New Yorkers at his command.

At all events, whatever may be said to the dereliction of our citizens in not promptly organizing for State defense, one thing is evident—we have never yet failed to promptly answer all the calls of the National government for troops. Although we may not be instantly prepared to put a force into the field, we have the men, the means and the patriotism to do so as quickly as any community in the North.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* proposes as a remedy, to assess on the nearest secession sympathizers the damages sustained by Union men at the hands of the raiders, particularly in Maryland, where the secesh people find it fine fun so long as they get off. The question is worthy of consideration by the authorities, and we second the motion.

Late News Items.

Millard P. Fillmore, of Buffalo, N. Y., son of the Ex-President, having been drafted, sent as his substitute George L. Truax, of Canada.

A negro was so pelted with stones near the Three Mile House, east of Wheeling, Va., a few days ago, that his life is despaired of. Cause said to be:—he was a negro.

Hon. Francis Clarke, representative in Congress from the Rochester District of New York has sued the Rochester *Union* for libel, for saying he was engaged in whisky speculations, and he had used his official position to promote his interest in such speculations.

We learn from the Arizona *Miner*, of May 5th, that the place selected by Gov. Goodwin for the capital of Arizona, on Granite Creek, is to be called Prescott, in honor of the great historian. The Governor has appointed the 18th of July the day for holding an election for a Delegate to Congress, and for electing members of the Legislative Assembly for that Territory.

Richard C. McCormick, formerly of Woodhaven, L. I., New York, is expected to be the Delegate. He is worthy of the suffrages of the pioneers in that Territory.

Another Commission is coming into the field—the American Union Commission—its object being to aid the people of those sections of the country that have been desolated and impoverished by war, to restore their civil and social status upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality.

The N. Y. *World* hears that Palmer, who was sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with complicity in custom house frauds, has been released, and is now at large. Smalley was also to be released.

The colored people of Nashville had a grand Fourth of July celebration. Two regiments of colored soldiers joined in the parade. The *Times* of that city, says that it noticed among their number many beloved relations, such as sons, nephews and half-brothers of the wealthiest and most prominent Democratic rebel planters in Tennessee.

Col. Franklin Sawyer, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, has returned home wounded. He is spoken of as candidate for Congress in the Huron District of his State. If nominated he will be elected.

The Chicago *Times* reports that in that city, on Wednesday, a party of negro laborers were driven from their work and compelled to flee for their lives by a mob of enraged Irishmen. Such occurrences are utterly unjustifiable, and fatal of all at a time when there is more labor than laborers. The *Times* says that the black men offered themselves for less wages than the white shoremen. The boot happens to be on the other leg in this case.

On Wednesday night, at Newburg, near Cleveland, four children were smothered in a chest, in the absence of their parents, who had gone out to get a load of hay. They were the children of Mr. Schoyer, and their ages were, Mary 7 years, Charles 10, John 4, and Catharine 1. The children at play, had got into the chest, and had either themselves shut down the lid, or the lid fell down and a spring lock shut them in that living tomb.

The steamer Cleveland, Capt. Halloran, which arrived from Lake Superior at Cleveland on Thursday, brings the news of the wreck of the steamer Illinois, on the Eagle River reef, last Saturday morning at 5½ o'clock. She was 926 tons, Custom House measurement. About $20,000 was spent last winter in putting her in order.

Late Military Intelligence.

Reliable advices from the front at Petersburg up to Wednesday morning, state that Gen. Grant having found that the rebels had completed repairing the railroad to Weldon, sent out Gregg's cavalry to cut it again. They marched to near Ream's Station, where they found a rebel force, and drove them in some distance, when our forces were reinforced by Barlow's division, and the railroad was held and the work of destruction was still going on at last accounts. Grant looks upon the late rebel movement as a mere raid, and is not likely to loosen his hold upon the rebel capital. Matters never looked better in front of Petersburgh than they now do.

The news from Sherman's army is very cheering. He has captured seven thousand prisoners in his late movements. Fifteen hundred have already arrived at Chattanooga, and the Provost Marshal has orders to make arrangements to receive at least five thousand more. A gentleman arrived in Chicago on Wednesday evening from the South, reports meeting on the way up, Colonel Alexander, of an Indiana regiment, who brings the intelligence directly from the front—an extra from the Nashville *Times*, containing the same news—that on Sunday last, Sherman again flanked Johnston, crossing the Chattahoochee both above and below the railroad intersection, probably at Nickajack Creek and near Vinning's bridge. Whereupon Hardee's corps abandoned its position on the north side of the river, and the whole army precipitately fell back upon Atlanta. From the river to Atlanta the country is a dead level, with no chance for fortifications. Sherman's army was rapidly following up, and it was reported that Johnston's forces had fallen back eight miles further South to Cedar Bluffs, where they would make a stand and give battle.

A reporter of the Chambersburg *Repository*, who witnessed the whole of the rebel movements in Hagerstown, gives some interesting details of the manner in which the rebels treated their own friends. He was present at several conversations between General McCausland and one of the citizens. The spokesman of the council and citizens was Col. Schley, aided by Mr. Seyster and several others who occupy a conservative position—so conservative, indeed, that they lean a little over perpendicular on the rebel side. When the demand was made for $20,000, Messrs. Schley and Seyster called upon General McCausland and declared their inability to raise the money and clothing. The insurgent chief—a fierce, middle-sized man, with rusty, bushy whiskers—answered them in the following rather emphatic manner: "By Jesus Christ, if you don't have the money and clothing by 8½ o'clock this evening I will burn your house in town. It costs me my own life and that of all my command!" Schley was almost equally emphatic in returning compliments with the rebel chief. He intimated that he was a thief and a freebooter; but it did not disturb the guerrilla's equanimity nor lessen his taste for plunder. The demand was for $500 worth of clothing in addition to the $20,000; but the clothing could not be found. The rebel General was inexorable, and whether the clothing was there or not he must have it. Finally all the clothing that could be found was gathered up—including children's shoes and many other articles entirely useless to the army, and when about everything was got that could be found, the "southern brethren" of "My Maryland" were content. It was remarkable that they made no discrimination between rebel sympathizers and Union men. Mr. Bell, a druggist, who has a brother in the rebel army, and who is said to lean that way himself, had his stock "confiscated" in the most approved free-booter's style, while Mr. Seyster, a loyal citizen expostulated with them for robbing their friends—one who had a brother in their service—they politely answered that if Mr. Bell was their friend he would have to help him out in their army. The rebel sympathizers generally were very indignant at the indiscriminate propensities for stealing manifested by their constitutional friends, and curses loud and deep might have been heard on every corner from the disappointed and humiliated allies of treason. A special committee of the right stamp called on Gen. McCausland to remonstrate about some order he had issued, and he dismissed them summarily by saying that as they could send three Abolition Delegates to Annapolis, they could certainly come to him any reasonable demand made by the rebels. Many of the fiercest rebel sympathizers openly declare that they hope Gen. McCausland may receive the first Yankee bullet that is fired into his command. Altogether Secesh is by no means pleased with Secession.

Congress passed, on the last day of the session, a provision of law as follows: That when a soldier, sick in hospital, shall have been discharged, or shall be discharged from the military service, but shall be unable to leave, or to avail himself of his discharge, in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.

Reasons for being Peaceable.

Why is England so peaceable? "For several reasons," says the N. Y. *Post*; "but especially for this, that by her conduct in the matter of the Alabama and other British pirate ships she has made of Germany, which has scarcely a seaport, a formidable naval power. For Englishman know, what is not concealed by the Germans, that in the event of an English and rebel war against them the ocean will begin to swarm with Austrian and Prussian privateers and men-of-war, fitted out in American and other neutral ports, which will sweep the merchant marine of England from the seas. There is no doubt that this will be done; it is known that German merchants and capitalists have their money prepared for such an event; and the moment England dares to help the Danes with anything more powerful or effective than empty words these Germans will at once avail themselves of the rule made by England, and attack her commerce.

The Incoming Crops.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, after collecting and closely examining the reports from various quarters as to the crops, arrives at the following conclusions, which are far more favorable than many have supposed:

"From this showing, therefore, it appears that the crops this year will be amply sufficient to meet the wants of the army and the people, and fill to a certain extent any foreign deficiencies that may have occurred.

"Owing to the increased amount of foreign labor and capital turned into agricultural channels, and the large harvests realized, our exports of grain since the 1st of September have been much less than that of the previous few years. Only 147,109 bushels of corn, for instance, have been shipped against 10,018,875 for last year. But if we are to believe our European agricultural journals, fresh demands will be made upon us this year for breadstuffs. A long drouth and severe changes in the weather have impaired the cereals in England, while prices have risen in France for fears of the wheat crop.

THE N. Y. *Post* has private assurances "that a heavy force was moved across the Potomac, in time, as was believed in Washington, to intercept the enemy on his return, and punish him for his temerity." The *Post* further says:

"If there was now a reserve army of one hundred or one hundred and fifty thousand men, under arms, organized and ready promptly to take the offensive, if by help whoever needs help, and to stop a rebel raid, and pursue the raiders and turn the tables upon them, this would insure the close of the war in a few months. If we wait too long this force will have to be doubled, and the war will be prolonged.

But our affairs are at present so promising; the military situation is so good for us, that with one more effort on the part of the people we can close the war in a few months. The rebels are really desperate, and what is required now is a force on each side strong enough to push them constantly, and never let them have a moment to recover their breath.

About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the St. Louis and Memphis packet, Belle, took fire. The flames were subdued by the firemen and boatmen. The boat was heavily loaded, having in the hold about a hundred bales of hay, nearly a hundred barrels of whisky, a number of casks of tobacco, four hundred sacks of salt, a quantity of government stores and a large lot of other stores. On the boiler deck were several dozen boxes of ammunition, saddles, &c., and there were three hundred horses on board, belonging to the 1st Missouri cavalry, and the same number of men of the regiment, under command of Colonel Ritter. She was ready to shove out of Memphis, the first bell having been sounded, when the fire occurred. When the alarm was given there was great excitement and confusion amongst the soldiers; they cut their horses loose and drove them on shore, carried the boxes of ammunition on shore, as well as their guns and equipments. She is valued at $140,000, and is fully insured.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY.—Vol. 40 begins with a double No., now ready, containing Portraits, Characters and Biographies of leading men, living and dead, such as Hancock, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Hawthorn, Murillo, President of Colombia, S. A.; the Dying Gladiator, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies. Also, Ethnology, or the Races. Physiology, the Laws of Life and Health. Phrenology, with choice of pursuits. Physiognomy; or Signs of Character." Psychology, the Science of the Soul, and much other matter, to be found in no other publication. It is a handsomely illustrated monthly, with ninety-six columns of rich reading matter. Number now before us. Sold at 20 cents, or $2 a year, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 380 Broadway, New York.

THE KANAWHA OIL WELLS.—A late letter from the Kanawha oil region says: "Oil is worth $15 per barrel at our wells in bulk. Good territory has gone up out of reach of common people. The wells on Horse Neck are not producing more than one hundred and fifty barrels per day, and all of the Burning Springs region will not exceed that amount. There are any quantity of wells being bored, but no good ones completed. We are boring on territory that we think is good, lying between the Hughes river and Burning Springs, in Wirt county."

The iron pavement is being taken up in New York, having proved unequal to the purpose it was intended to serve.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confident Feeling in Grant's Army.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RAIDERS.

CAPT. DAIN'S TRIAL RESUMED.

Gen. Butler Refuses to be Relieved.

Decision About Distilled Spirits.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Representative Ashley, who has been to the front, and left Headquarters on Wednesday, reports a confident feeling prevailing in Grant's army, which was also shown by the General himself, that the Maryland invaders would be captured. No information of the capture of more than 300 or 400 has, however, reached Washington.

All the court-martials holding in the city were suspended on Tuesday, and most of the officers ordered to active service. Operations were resumed to-day. The case of Capt. Dain, of Pittsburgh, was continued before that of which General Briggs is President.

It is reported, on good authority, that Gen Butler refused to be relieved from active command, on the order of Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff, and that the order had to be returned for Presidential endorsement.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that distilled spirits shipped from the place of manufacture, under bills of lading before the new law went into effect, are subject to the increased tax of one dollar and a half. They are considered as being for all purposes, except that of security, in possession of the manufacturers.

The regular statement of the public debt for the week ending July 12th, 1864, is as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin, eight hundred and ninety-four millions, one hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty-seven cents; bearing interest in lawful money, four hundred millions, three hundred and thirty thousand, ten dollars and twenty-one cents; on which interest has ceased, three hundred and seventy thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars and nine cents; bearing no interest, five hundred and thirty million, two hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. Total, one billion, seven hundred and ninety million, thirty-three thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents. Total interests, seventy-three million, seven hundred and fifty-two thousand, five hundred and fifty-four dollars forty-eight cents.

From St. Louis.

FIVE STEAMERS BURNED.

Loss About $500,000---One Fourth Insured.

Guerrilla Robberies in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

The steamboat fire this morning was the most disastrous that has occurred here for several years. The E. F. Dix was valued at $50,000; insured for $22,000 in St. Louis offices. The Cherokee was valued at $40,000, and is supposed to be insured for $20,000 in Cincinnati offices. She arrived from the Ohio river on Thursday with an assorted cargo, the greater portion of which was lost. The Welcome was valued at $75,000, and insured for $35,000. She had 2,000 tons Government stores on board for Fort Randall, twenty tons of Indian annuities for the Upper Missouri, and 200 tons of private freight, all of which is probably a total loss. The Glasgow was valued at $80,000, and insured in St. Louis and Cincinnati offices for $44,000. She was undergoing repairs, and had no freight aboard. The Sunshine was valued at $60,000, and insured at about $40,000. Three hundred bales of hemp, several hundred sacks of corn, and a lot of miscellaneous freight which had been discharged from her on Wednesday, and piled up on the levee, was burned. The Northerner belonged to the Northern line of packets, and was valued at $60,000. Not insured.

The origin of the fire is not actualy known, but believed to be the work of an incendiary, as the military authorities received several dispatches the past week, stating that a number of boat burnings were in the cry. Two men were arrested on suspicion, and will have a hearing before the Provost Marshal. The total loss cannot fall short of half a million. The charred remains of a man, supposed to be the porter, was found in the hold of the Cherokee.

A dispatch from Macon to headquarters here says that Huntsville, Randolph county, was robbed this morning by guerrillas of $75,000 to $100,000. One citizen was killed. Gen. Curtis telegraphs from Leavenworth that our forces under Col. Ford overtook a gang of guerrillas last night, killing 15, and capturing a large number of arms and ten kegs of powder.

From New York.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Vessel and Warehouses Burned.

ESTIMATED LOSS $700,000.

NEW YORK, July 15.—This afternoon a lot of wool, just arrived from Chili in the Hamburg brig Carson and Helen, left on the upper end of the pier to be taken into the warehouse occupied by Jackson & Woodruff, at foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn, caught fire from some unexplained cause, and the flames spreading with unusal rapidity along the pier and soon reached the warehouse. This building, 150 feet long by 60 deep, was filled with goods of every kind, and in all directions, giving the neighborhood of the fire the appearance of a battlefield. So strong was the force of these explosions that a number of firemen standing on the pier were hurled into the water. Windows in Atlantic, Court, Montague and other streets about a mile off were broken to fragments. The windows in the Ferry House, foot of Fulton street, New York, were shivered into atoms, and all along South street. These explosions kept on for over two hours, when there being nothing more to explode, the firemen could approach the ruins and pour water upon them.

The bark Carson and Helen caught fire in the rigging, and for some time burned brightly, but soon the fire reached the hull. She, however, was finally secured and towed out and scuttled. The vessel had just arrived from Guatamala, Chila, and brought a cargo valued at $35,000. The warehouse belonging to Morgan into a free store and a bonded warehouse. In the bonded warehouse or southern port were stored large quantities of molasses, sugar, hides and nitrate or soda, and general merchandise. Part of the sugar and molasses was owned by Messrs. Roche Bro's. and Coffin, and was valued at $75,000. In the free store was stored a large quantity of guano, 1,000 tons coal and Peruvian Government, and valued at $24 000, all of which is a total loss, and not insured.

In the others were stored some hides, wool, and a quantity of nitrate of soda, and other merchandise. The nitrate of soda in both stores was valued at $20,000. The buildings owned by Woodruff & Robinson were valued at $150,000. A large quantity of hides, wool and stores lying outside of the building were badly damaged. The adjoining lumber yard of Robinson is a total loss, estimated at $100,000.

Sec'y Fessenden's New Loan,

The Proposition of the Banks,

Anticipated Raid on Maine Frontier,

Gunboats Dispatched to the Coast.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The *Commercial's* money article says: Mr. Fessenden has expressed himself favorably towards an expedient suggested by the banks for avoiding the inconvenience of paying subscriptions to the loan in legal tenders. The suggestion is, that instead of the Secretary drawing directly upon the banks, he should issue drafts upon the Sub-Treasury, which the Assistant Treasurer should endorse, payable at the banks or at some one designated bank, depositing in behalf of the associated banks. The banks hope that such checks would be required to be cashed, although they would be subject to the former practice of deposit and retation, and that in most cases they would be simply deposited without disturbing their funds.

The *Commercial* has the following:—Gov. Corry, of Maine, has telegraphed to President Lincoln to send two gunboats immediately to Costine and Eastport, as there is a raid anticipated from New Brunswick, on the frontier. The President, it is said, promptly complied with the Governor's request, and dispatched immediately to N. Y. to have the vessels, dispatched immediately.

THE RECENT INVASION.

Department Clerks Still Drilling.

To Be Organized into Companies.

ARREST OF DISLOYAL CITIZENS

Military Speculations

Rebel Damage Nearly $4,000,000.

Our Forces Still Pursuing the Rebels.

Imboden Believed to be Wounded.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The War Department clerks, while on drill this afternoon, received an intimation that they would be expected to continue that exercise an hour daily till further orders, and that to promote their efficiency they would be organized into companies and battalions.

Several persons, including at least one member of the best society, have been arrested here within the last few days for disloyalty, and furnished accommodations in the old Capitol Prison. There is a satisfaction in knowing that three or four renegade and runaway Washingtonians were among the rebels buried before and beyond Fort Stevens yesterday by Virginia free men.

The statement telegraphed hence for the New York *Tribune*, that the rebel force in the recent invasion numbered at least 50,000, is scouted at by nearly all intelligent persons. The data on which it is founded warrants no such construction, and are refuted and overborne by testimony from all sources fixing the number at from 20,000 to 25,000. The numbers in the various divisions, and other organizations, withdrawn from Lee's army, were reported to the War office, by Gen. Grant, some time ago, and if Hunter and Sigel had performed the duty expected of them, it is doubtful if a single rebel could have entered Maryland.

Intelligent persons of rebel proclivities assert that the Southern army was increased by just thirty-two volunteers from Washington, during Monday and Tuesday. One of them, however, was shot in the fighting of Tuesday. The statements in one of the evening papers that the rebels are demonstrating against Alexandria, and also moving up the valley again are purely fictions. The agent involuntarily detained on Blair's farm during the time it was occupied by rebels, reports that they had 576 prisoners, which were taken at the battle of Monocacy, and that the division of the 6th corps which did the most of the fighting there, is reported by its officers to number fifteen hundred less than it did a week ago.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

Some knowing secessionists of Baltimore assert that the recent rebel invasion was merely a reconnoissance to ascertain Grant's position and strength at Washington and in Maryland. Discovering this they merely returned on the other side of the Potomac to await large reinforcements, with which, when obtained, they will advance again with Lee in command. Some straggling rebels were reported as seen in Baltimore county last night. It is believed the damage done by raiders will reach near four millions of dollars. No news from Early here to-night.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The military authorities here at noon to-day had not information other than that our forces are still in pursuit of the rebels on the upper Potomac. A special dispatch to N. Y. says it is secure to be generally conceded that the greater part of the rebel forces crossed to Virginia at Berlin by Wilson's and Edward's Ferries. Our forces occupied Poolesville last night. The *National Intelligencer* understands that a Major or Captain of artillery, one of the forces lately operating against Washington embraced the opportunity before they decamped of addressing to one of our citizens, who is a relative of the officer's, a letter, in which he states that the confederates crossed the Potomac with 6,000 men, for the purpose of obtaining horses, cattle and other supplies, and that having secured a large number they were on the march back to Virginia. Only a small portion of these forces appeared in front of Washington, while their comrades were conducting booty for transportation across the Potomac.

A Chambersburg dispatch states that Imboden is believed to have been mortally wounded in the fight in Hunter, as he has not been seen or heard of in the recent raid.

From Cairo and Below.

Quick Trip from New Orleans.

THE BLACK RIVER EXPEDITION.

Jackson Occupied by our Troops.

Rebels Driven Back With Loss.

CAIRO, July 15.

The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans on the 10th, Vicksburg on the 12th, and Memphis on the 14th, arrived this evening. The Magenta made the trip from New Orleans to Memphis in five days and seven hours. Quite a number of wounded and furloughed soldiers came up on her. Little news of importance from New Orleans. The steamer Evening Star left for New Orleans on the morning of the 9th, with the mails, 1,194 bales of cotton and $115,000 in gold.

The *Picayune*, which was suspended for a time, has resumed publication. Its publishers announce their intention to support the Government of the United States, steadily advocating the speedy and complete punishment of its authority in all parts of the country.

Cotton quiet, nearly at a stand still, notwithstanding liberal receipts; ordinary 11c; good ordinary 13½. Some sugar arrived, also in lighters, but little offering and at very high prices. Western produce firm and steady. Flour: sales of 700 bbls superfine; $11@11 25 for choice super.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 12th says in regard to the late expedition to Jackson:—Our forces moved from Black river on the morning of the 8th, in command of Gen. Davies. Gen. Slocum joined the expedition at Champion Hills. The whole force numbered less than 30,000. The enemy was not encountered in any considerable force until the 6th, when they were found strongly posted on the east bank of the creek, three miles this side of Jackson. A flanking force under Col. Coates, of the 11th Illinois, compelled them to abandon their position, and our forces occupied Jackson that night.

The following day, as our troops were leaving the town, a citizen climbed to the top of the State House, and signaled the rebel cavalry, which was drawn up in line of battle north of the town, for which the man was summarily shot. The enemy attacked in force very advantageously, but they were driven back. Next morning our rear guard was again assailed near Clinton, but the rebels were again repulsed, and the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. Our total loss is less than 100 killed and 50 wounded. We captured 30 or 40 prisoners. No cotton was brought in.

The railroad from Vicksburg to Jackson is being repaired rapidly, and communication will soon be had with the interior of the State. Brigadier General E. A. Payne has been appointed Provost Marshal of this District, headquarters probably at Paducah. Adjutant General Thomas is here.

The Army in Georgia.

The Rebels South of the Chattahoochee

Our Army also Across the River.

The Enemy Retired to Stone Mountain.

Sherman Pushing for Atlanta.

Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER,
GEORGIA, July 10.

Last night, Hardee's Corps, which was the last portion of the rebel army on this side of the Chattahoochee, burnt both the railroad bridge and the wagon road bridge over the river, and retired to the other side. At the time I write this, therefore, there is no rebel force on this side of the Chattahoochee, except some stragglers and straggling bodies of cavalry. The 23d and another corps are across the river. The rest of the army is rapidly following. Sherman crosses to-morrow, and there is not much doubt that he will push straight on to Atlanta. The rebels are said to have retired in the direction of Stone Mountain. The general impression seems to be that they will make no further stand for Atlanta. The people of the latter city have earnestly besought Johnston not to deliver battle anywhere in the vicinity of the place, and the papers are preparing the people to submit to Yankee rule. Don't consider it certain, however, that there will be no further fighting this side of Atlanta. The army is in fine spirits.

FOR Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

From Petersburg.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

Steamers Fired Into by Rebels.

SHERIDAN ON ANOTHER RAID.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

An arrival from City Point to-day reports there has been considerable skirmishing during several days past along our lines. The rebels yesterday fired upon the steamers George Weems and United States, from a field battery, near Wilson's Landing. The former had a portion of her stern knocked off, and three shots passed through the other. Gen. Sheridan had gone on another raid.

From General Sherman.

Atlanta "Appeal" on the Situation.

Enemy Driven to Atlanta Fortifications.

Rumored Capture of Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Appeal*, of 4th of July, just received here, says:—We are not without the hope that reinforcements will yet come to the aid of our army in sufficient strength to enable it to drive back the invader of our soil. The trans-Mississippi army is now lying idle, with no enemy to annoy it, and there is no reason why it might not be transferred to this side of the river, where its services are so much needed. While the enemy are concentrating all their forces, it behooves us to do the same thing; otherwise there is no alternative left but to continue to surrender the country to the domination of the invading foe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 13th, has been received here. It states that the Union army had driven the rebels, and had arrived at the fortifications in front of Atlanta.

A rumor is in town that Atlanta is taken, with 8,000 prisoners, by Sherman.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MOVEMENTS OF GRANT'S TROOPS.

Grant Must Soon Make a Move.

NEW YORK, July 15.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday says:—A portion of Grant's troops have gone up the York river and were landing at White House. The *Examiner* thinks only small portions are left at Williamsburg, Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The *Examiner* also thinks Grant must soon make a movement of some kind, owing to certain circumstances to which it need not refer.

The Star line to Havana and New Orleans has increased the rates of freight and passage.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Pirate Florida Reported at Cherbourg.

Niagara Ordered to Join the Kearsarge.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 15.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 6th, passed Cape Race, on Friday morning, en route to New York. Her news is unimportant, though three days later.

Rumors were afloat that the Confederate steamer Florida had crossed to Cherbourg, awaiting a conflict with the Kearsarge. The Federal steamer Niagara was ordered from Antwerp to Cherbourg.

The Germans were erecting batteries opposite the Island of Funen. The Swedish squadron is ordered to sea.

From Mexico.

CONSPIRACY TO SEIZE STEAMERS.

Mazatlan Not Captured by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.

A correspondent writes from Guayamas, Mexico, on June 25th, that official information has been received there of a conspiracy to seize one or more of the steamers on the coast for privateering, and that a party had been sent from Secessia for that purpose. The persons implicated are Sandy Thomas, where steps have been taken to check them.

Mazatlan had not been taken by the French on July 4th, although a French frigate was off the harbor, and had so notified a consul. The defences of the city had been completed, but there were no guns to man them.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Markets.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Money market quiet and stringent at 7@8. Sterling exchange heavy and decidedly lower, at 186, for 60 days. Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 256, advancing to 257¼, declining to 244, and closing at 250. Government bonds dull, and drooping. U. S. 6s, 81; coupons 1027@1031; 7-30 compounds 103¾@104; 7-30 Treasury Notes, October and April, 104¾. Stocks heavy.

New York Cent	133	7-30 Treas'y Notes	104¾
Mo 6's	67	O & M Cert	48½
Quicksilver	59	Erie	105
Hudson	127¾	Reading	130¾
Rock Island	109½	M C	133¾
M S & N	85	111 Cent Scrip	124¾
Cleve & Pitts	107¾	P Ft W & Chicago	112

Boston Mining Stocks

NEW YORK, July 15.

The prices of Mining Stock bid in Boston to-day were: Central, 61; Franklin 56¾; Hancock, 125; Hinsm, 35; Isle Royal, 21½; Minnesota, 45; Rockland, 13; French Creek, Canada, 3; Copper Falls, 36; Pewabic, 68; Quincy, $1 63.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.

COTTON—Is scarcely so firm, at $1 63—1 65 per pound.

FLOUR—State and Western unsettled and 25c lower, at $9 50@10; Extra State, $10 40@10 75; extra R H O, $10 80@10 50, per barrel, closing heavy.

WHISKY—Decidedly lower, at $1 65@1 68 for Western, closing at the inside price, with rumored sales at still lower figures.

WHEAT—Dull and unsettled, and 15 to 20c lower, at $2 35 for Chicago Spring; $2 35@2 45 for No 1 Milwaukee; $2 42 for winter red Western, and $2 50@2 52 per bushel for Amber Michigan.

CORN—Dull and 2@5c lower at $1 60 for new mixed.

COFFEE—Dull at 55@60 per pound for Porto Rico.

SUGAR—Dull. Cuba Muscovado, 21@21½.

MOLASSES—Dull and prices nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy at 55c for crude, 78@80 for refined in bond, and 95c for refined free.

WOOL—Dull and quotations more or less nominal.

PORK—Excited and irregular, at $7@8 per bbl lower for new mess; other kinds are entirely nominal; new mess opened at $40 and closed at $35@36; $35 for new prime and $33 for prime mess.

BEEF—Dull and lower, at 16@18c for country mess; @@ for country prime; 20@25 for repacked mess; and 28@30 for extra; prime and beef quiet and unchanged; beef hams dull and nominal.

CUT MEATS—15½@16 for shoulders and 18@19c for hams.

LARD—Dull and lower, at 18@19c.

BUTTER—Nominally lower, at 33@40 for Ohio, and 37@45c for State Dairy.

CHEESE—Dull at 18@23c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 15.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2,60. Other grades neglected.

CORN—Dull and lower; No. 2 $1,34@1,35.

OATS—Dull and inactive; held at 90c.

WHISKY—$1 65.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull; to New York, Wheat, 18c; Corn, 16c; Oats, 10c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 8,650; Wheat, 42,305; Corn, 155,000; Oats, 40,750.

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Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 15.

FLOUR 25 and 50c lower.

WHEAT—Lower, unsettled and quiet. No sales.

CORN 2@3c lower. No. 1 held at $1 46.

OATS quiet.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

TOBACCO—Lower and inactive.

COTTON—Lower, at $1 45 for strictly middling. Receipts 107 bales.

FLOUR—Flat and no sales; declined 25 to 50 cents, with at buyers.

WHEAT—Steady and unchanged.

CORN—4 to 6c lower; $1 36.

OATS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Unsettled, at $1 68@1 70.

The Toledo *Blade* gives a highly favorable report of the crops in the North-Western Counties of the State, and says there is a good prospect of a full average yield of everything but grass. There is a scarcity of help, but if the good weather continues, there will be no material loss on account of the delay from this cause.

There was a fine rain at Wheeling and the vicinity on Thursday.

City Intelligence.

An Acknowledgement.

HEADQUARTERS,
PITTSBURGH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION FAIR,
PITTSBURGH, July 16th, 1864.

To the Editors and Members of the Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Company:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, held on the 5th, the Secretary laid before the committee the receipted bill of the *Commercial* Printing Company, together with a note from you offering the same as the contribution of the *Commercial* Printing Company to the Fair for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion, the bill amounting to $1,116 28 was accepted, and the Chairman directed to tender the thanks of the committee for the liberal donation.

It gives me pleasure to thank you for your generous gift and for the efficient co-operation so freely given through your editorial columns, increasing the success of the Fair. Hoping you may meet with the just reward of "cheerful giving," I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair—Report of Railroad Committee.

F. R BRUNOT, Esq., President Executive Committee, Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to report the result

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parvinance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the smallest card size to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvinance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

Are the Rebels Suing for Peace?

We know that since the breaking out of the rebellion the people have frequently indicated too strong a confidence in the idea that it was so nearly exhausted that it must soon collapse, and that they have been as frequently doomed to disappointment. On one or two occasions there have been certain evidences upon which it has perhaps been legitimate to base such indulgent expectations or desires. For instance the visit of ALEXANDER STEPHENS to Fortress Monroe with the request to be allowed to go to Washington and have an interview with the President of the United States. It was at that time conjectured that the object of the Rebel Vice President was to offer terms of peace, but the Rebel journals subsequently set forth that it was with a view to make arrangements in regard to the exchange of prisoners. We have, however, a new demonstration on which it may not be hazarding much to base the supposition that the Rebels have some estimate of their having strength and the importance of taking hasty steps for making peace, if they can but succeed in using a certain class of men in our own community to sue for them such terms as might prove an easy letting up of the great traitors. We have already referred to the presence of GEORGE N. SANDERS, a recognised rebel emissary, and others not named, on the Canada side of the frontier, and their negotiations with persons on this side who are known to be in sympathy with them. We learn by the Buffalo *Express*, that a few days since, ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT visited Mr. SANDERS at the Clifton House, where they had a long interview. Other gentlemen of the same proclivities as Mr. HUNT have also visited SANDERS, and others still have been invited to "come over" and have a little talk, many of whom, however, have declined to embrace the opportunity. Among these last were probably such gentlemen as Mr. FILLMORE, DEAN RICHMOND and others, who are calculated to influence public opinion through their social and party relations. Among those who declined was Mr. BENNETT, of the N. Y. *Herald*. Now, Mr. SANDERS may not be the best man in the world for even a Rebel government to intrust with the important business of negotiating peace, but it is very easy to see that he has a mission of some sort, and that he is losing no time in the execution of his task. Whether it is his desire to have public opinion so affected by the desire for "peace on any terms," or to work through a few of the most influential and respectable peace men of the North immediately upon the Government, so as to attemper it for the consideration of such propositions as may be offered, may be left to conjecture. This much we have observed, that certain Copperhead journals have been of late engaged in proposing the CRITTENDEN basis of compromise offered in 1861, (upon which the Rebels spat in utter contempt at that time,) as the terms on which peace ought to be made. May not this have some reference to the visit of Mr. SANDERS to our border? If it has, the mission is an idle one, and the proposition is idle, for, however well adapted such a basis may have been as a means of preventing war, the changes which have been wrought in the condition of affairs and in the status of the people; render it impracticable and monstrous now. At all events, whatever the proposition may be, the effort is a clear indication of the fact that the rebellion is weak enough to need even such good offices as SANDERS can perform to alleviate the sorrows and the horrors of the collapse. It matters not who is the agent, how his agency is carried on, where or under what circumstances his business is conducted or with whom; one thing is certain, the rebellion has arrived at that point when it is reduced to the alternative of suing for peace. Take heed.

Discriminating Disgust.

A correspondent, writing from GRANT'S Headquarters, says the news from the North has created "a feeling of intense disgust throughout the army," and that "the confusion and terror" in the invaded regions of Pennsylvania and Maryland "are looked upon as humiliating, contemptible and discouraging in the extreme." Other things are said, not less complimentary to the states named than the above.

We do not know as it matters much what the feeling in the army is concerning this State in particular, but since it has been expressed so freely, we wish the correspondent referred to would inform us what is thought at headquarters of the cutting off from the rest of the country, for days at a time, of the Federal Capital. Will he tell us what the army thinks of that state of preparation at Washington which resulted in isolating the Government, which compelled the President to cry for succor to the militia of the States for which so much contempt is felt, and which enabled the raiders to find the capital in such a defenseless condition that had they manifested their accustomed enterprise, it is not certain it would not have been captured? To whose door shall this "humiliating contemptable and discouraging" state of things be laid? Pennsylvania may not have been prepared as she should have been. She may not have heeded the lessons of the past, as she ought to have heeded them, but how much better prepared was Washington? How much better were those lessons heeded by the Government? If Pennsylvania and Maryland may justly be held up to ridicule and contempt, what shall we say for Washington? If it was disgraceful that the rebels overran portions of Pennsylvania and Maryland, because of the backwardness of those States in organizing their militia, how ought the totally defenseless condition of Washington to be characterized?

The truth is, Pennsylvania and Maryland were quite as well prepared as was the Government at Washington, which ought not only to have been prepared to repel an attack, but whose duty it was to know of the approach of the invaders, and to have driven them back before reaching the Potomac. It is not creditable, after having permitted the invasion to take place, to cry out against the States invaded, because they were not prepared to expel the invaders; more especially since those who cry out have not the ability to cut off the raiders fleeing with their booty. Cannot the army be just in manifesting its contempt? or has it chosen to express itself only so far as Pennsylvania and Maryland are concerned, being restrained by discipline from saying what it thinks on the other points in the case?

The Parallel.

In a former article we gave a brief statement of the condition of English society as it appears from investigations recently made by several Englishmen, with the intention of applying the lessons to be derived therefrom to the Southern portion of our own country. The limits of a newspaper article will not allow us to enter into any detailed statement of statistics, and we will only offer a few general observations to indicate wherein we think the social systems of the South bear a striking resemblance to those of England. The moral drawn from the latter will to the same extent apply to the former. The pride and arrogance of England find their parallel among our own people, and it becomes us as wise men to seriously consider how dangerous the parallel may, nay, has already become to the nation.

The similarity of the two systems commences with the existence of an intensely aristocratic element among the leading classes. This aristocracy assumes to itself a nobility above all others of mind, heart and wealth, and as it recognizes its own perfection, it never deigns even to deplore the lowliness of those to whom fortune has not vouchsafed as much. The principle of the "absorption" of landed property as practised by England, prevails to a marked degree in the South, and has been advancing rapidly for many years. That it has not attracted general attention is because our territory is exceedingly large, and has as yet exhibited no apparent signs of diminution; but as population increases and the wants of the people become greater, the truth of our proposition will be more palpable. Absorption with us has resulted in the purpose of the South to perpetuate the great crime against the human race—Slavery. It is idle to answer us that this accursed system was left us by our forefathers, and that it is now a necessary evil. We know that it was forced upon us by the cupidity of the British nation against the protests and remonstrances of the Colonists, and that when the Constitution was framed, although it was so repugnant to the idea of a free Government that it was unfit to be mentioned by name, a certain limited protection was given to it until (such was the understanding at the time) the people could, with safety, abolish it. That such was the understanding may be gathered from the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JAY, HAMILTON, and such men. But, in a short time after the war, when peace had settled down upon the land, the Fories of the Revolution, yearning after the "grand old aristocracy" of the mother country, resolved to imitate it. In Slavery they discovered the foundation upon which to erect the superstructure. By it could labor be most degraded, and the sons and daughters of toil reduced to the lowest depths of helplessness and misery. What have been the results?

Men and women "made after the likeness of God," have been ground down under the heel of a despotism, robbed of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," bought and sold in the shambles as "*animals* incapable of mental culture and moral improvement," starved, flogged, prostituted and murdered; husband and wife, parent and child have been rudely and inhumanly separated; education has been denied them, and instruction in the religion of our blessed Savior withheld from them; crimes of the most revolting character have been openly committed, and the people at large have been debauched and corrupted. Females have been prostituted and compelled to wear out their lives in constant child-bearing and exhausting drudgery in the field. White men have raised up children by their slave women, and in time, by the horrible crime of incestuous adultery, have at once become fathers and grand-fathers of their own children's offspring.

Says one who writes from many years' experience in the South:—"a large proportion of the population is the offspring of white men and colored women." * * * * * * "it is notorious that almost every Southern planter has a family more or less numerous of illegitimate colored children." Most certainly, few people would like to assert that such connections are formed because it is the *interest* of these planters to increase the number of their human property, and that they add to their revenue by the closest intimacy with creatures that they loathe, *in order to reckon among their wealth the children of their body.*

Has any christian land anywhere ever presented such a disgusting and revolting social spectacle? This condition of abject degradation has been followed by all the crimes known to the decalogue. Nor is this all. The infection of prostitution has spread among the white people, and mis ry and vice have increased at an alarming rate. The "poor white trash" have been made to feel how degraded they are. Aristocracy ranks them with their abject slaves, and treats them with no more respect. They are the "scum"—the "mudsills" of society, and are simply endured because they possess the mechanical ingenuity and skill which the aristocracy need, but are too proud and haughty to possess themselves. The poor man's advancement is discouraged, and generally he remains poor, while the rich man waxes richer. The liberty of speech and of the press has been controlled, and men and women tarred and feathered and murdered, even for their opinions. Ignorance has prevailed to a remarkable extent, and is rapidly increasing. At the first battle of Fredericksburg an officer interrogated the rebel prisoners, as they were brought in, as to their knowledge of Washington, and of over fifty, fully one-third had never heard of the Father of his country—of a squad of five South Carolinians only one gave an affirmative answer.

Education has been sadly neglected. As our armies advance school-houses are but rarely seen, and then only of a greatly inferior character. For the dissemination of such knowledge as they teach the masses have been to a very great extent dependent upon Northern teachers. In 1857 the rich cotton State of Georgia, with a population of 935,000, expended but $23,000 for the Common Schools, and Mississippi, with a population of 606,526, $36,000. The whole amount expended by the slave States in that year was about $2,700,000—but a trifle more than the expenditures of Ohio alone for the same purpose. Is not the parallel complete?

We assure our readers that we have not told all the truth. Volumes have been written upon the subject and yet it is not exhausted. In this boasted land of freedom and enlightenment, it seems incredible that such a condition of society exists; but yet so it is. That slavery is the damning cause there can be no doubt—history and experience have shown it to be. To this condition of affairs may we safely attribute the existence of the present terrible rebellion. The "irrepressible conflict" between right and wrong has culminated in the armed effort of the latter to perpetuate itself. Upon this foul wrong have the rebels sought to establish themselves. Said Vice President STEPHENS, in 1861: "This stone, (Slavery,) which was rejected by the first builders, is become the chief stone of the corner in our new edifice."

The parallel being complete, it is not to be wondered at that the rebellion has been so heartily sympathized with in England and so actively encouraged. It is true that England for many years advocated and urged emancipation, but it was for a two-fold purpose; first, to give a coloring to their professed national philanthropy and piety, and, second, to create dissentions and feuds between cotton and free-trade, on the one hand, and Northern manufacturers on the other. England witnessed with alarm the increasing power and strength of the Federal Union, and sought its overthrow. Their efforts have been partially successful, although other results have been accomplished, which will yet avenge the wrongs we have suffered at their hands. We have an abiding faith that GOD will defend the right and bring to nought all the evil designed against us; that our nation will rise out of its sore tribulation powerful and redeemed, "fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Washington Irving and his Friends.

The Chicago *Journal* announces the exhibition in that city of the painting of "Washington Irving and his friends." We have seen this work of art, and seen it only to admire it as such, but in the production of the composer, DARLEY, there is a very disgusting feature, for which, of course, the artist, SCHESSELLO, of Philadelphia, cannot be held responsible. We take it that paintings of this class are to be judged from a purely artistic point of view, and our opinion is that such a piece as "Washington Irving and his friends" is purely a work of art in the ratio that it is a work of truth. Now, we charge that this painting has not this latter quality to exalt it to the standard of a work of art, unless indeed, we admit that there is genius in the *invention* of DARLEY, for it is an invention. We do not admit this because we believe the genius of art not to lie in the direction of invention, but rather in the truthful reproduction of what is real. Were it not so we would have no standard by which to decide upon the merits of a painting. We conceive that the same inspiration which gives us the true portraits of LONGFELLOW, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and other celebrated New Englanders, should acknowledge the importance of the fact that that class, or rather school of poets and philosophers, never condescended to associate with "mine host" of Sunnyside. It is a well known fact that some of the truly painted faces on this canvas represent men who never admired IRVING until, after his death they found the recognition which the world gave him so universal, that, like the lackeys of public opinion, as it were, they had to fall in. Having been thus drafted into the service, perhaps after all, DARLEY may be justified in becoming mustering officer and putting around WASHINGTON IRVING'S table at Sunnyside a group of men many of whom never had the "run" of the house.

Personal.

If the Prince de Talleyrand Perigora should marry Princess Anna Murat, which Louis Napoleon desires should be done, a grand niece of Washington will become the wife of "the first baron of Christendom," for the Princess's mother is a daughter of the late Mr. Bird Willis of Virginia.

Mr. George Bowergem, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* with the army of the Potomac, who had been for several weeks sick with the camp fever, and who, after intervals of apparent convalescence, had relapsed into a condition of extreme weakness, while on his way to Philadelphia, in the delirium of fever, walked off the steamer near Newport News, and was drowned. He was a native of England and was thirty-three years of age.

Captain Alexander F. McKinney, of the 1st Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, died on the evening of the 7th inst., at the residence of his father, Rev. David McKinney, D. D., of Sewickley, Pa.

The Rev. J. H. Young, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, declines the call from the First Presbyterian church, Southwark, Philadelphia.

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on the Rev. E. D. MacMaster, D. D., by Miami University.

The Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: There are certain gentry in Baltimore engaged in the very patriotic business of furnishing the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island with money and other valuables, whether clandestinely or not I do not know. Among these are Rev. Dr. Schenck, formerly of this city, a Mr. Simpson, and one signing herself "Mary Williams, 60 Madison street." They appear to be doing a heavy business in this line, and as they refuse to let our boys have anything but the insufficient rations, it ought to be stopped. I commend their case to General Lew Wallace. There is no use in sending packages for them seen it over the signatures of two of the parties.

Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, has resigned his charge on account of the health of Mrs. Anderson, who is at the East, and is becoming daily more feeble. Dr. Anderson is well known in Western Pennsylvania, and his many friends will regret to learn the cause which compels his return to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Frank Ross, who lives on the Perche, in Boone county, Mo., was shot by guerrillas on Wednesday last. There were four of them. Mr. Ross, at last accounts, was not dead, but was in a critical condition, the ball having entered the head.

General Hancock has written a letter accepting the sword voted him at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair. He directs the sword to be sent to his wife, who is a resident of St. Louis.

Professor Hughes of New York has been decorated with the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (the same as conferred on Prof. Morse) for his printing telegraph, which the French Government is now using on certain lines, and which Prof. Hughes brought into France nine years ago.

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who was sent by Jeff. Davis to stop the Irish emigration to America and to conciliate the Pope, is now at Paris. He represents the damage done at Charleston by our shells as insignificant. Bishop Lynch is a tall, fine-looking man, in the prime of life.

The Rev. W. P. Campbell, a Presbyterian clergyman of Nashville, recently wrote to General Sherman, asking for a permit to go South and exchange confederate money for cotton, and proposing to share the profits with the General. General Sherman turned the reverend speculator over to the chief of his staff for punishment, and the shepherd was banished to the upper side of the Ohio.

Stebbins, the Adams Express robber, was released from the Connecticut State Prison on Saturday, in accordance with a resolution passed by the General Assembly. He was sentenced for five years, and has served about three and a half.

Late intelligence from Scotland announces the death of Professor Ferrier, of Edinburg, a distinguished metaphysician, and a son-in-law of the celebrated "Christopher North."

Miss Helen Morton, of the United States, has just graduated at the head of the class as midwife in the Maternity School of Obstetries of Paris (where only female students are admitted,) and was awarded the first prize of honor.

Brig. Gen. W. A. Pile, who has had charge of organizing negro regiments, for a long time in Missouri, will be relieved, at his own request, and sent to the field. Gen. Ewing, commandant of the District of St. Louis, will take charge of the organization of regiments of African descent. The recruiting of negroes has been rather dull for some time, owing to the indisposition of Provost Marshals, and the system of hiring out slaves to farmers by their owners.

Colonel Frank Jordan, has been nominated by the Union men of Bedford county as a candidate for Congress.

General W. H. Koontz has received the unanimous nomination of his friends in Somerset for Congress.

Crammond Kennedy, known as "the boy preacher," and lately the chaplain of the Seventy-ninth (Highland, N. Y.,) regiment, has written two lectures, which he proposes to deliver in England, and will, it is expected, sail for Europe to-day.

Prentice says: Semmes wanted to do something according to pirate precedent, so he dropped his sword into the sea to prevent it from falling into his captors hand. This was very like Capt. Kydd, who headed:

> ——took his Bible in his hand,
> When he sailed, when he sailed;
> He took his Bible in his hand,
> And he dropped it in the sand,
> Captain Kydd, when he sailed.

The late Dutchess of Gordon bequeathed $15,000 to the infant schools and schools of industry in England.

It is understood that the proposed marriage between the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Brazil and the Archduke Louis Victor, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has been abandoned in consequence of the acceptance of the throne of Mexico by Maxamilian, which circumstance brings the Archduke Louis Victor nearer to the throne of Austria, and imposes on him the duty of remaining in a position to inherit the throne if the present Emperor should die without issue. Fresh matrimonial negotiations have therefore taken place, and it now appears to be decided that the eldest daughter of the Emperor Don Pedro, the heiress of the throne, will marry the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, of the former President of the Council of Ministers in Prussia, and cousin to King William. That prince is a Roman Catholic. The younger daughter is to marry, report says, Count de Flanders, second son of King Leopold, of Belgium.

Alexander Long, the Copperhead member of Congress from Cincinnati will be a delegate to the Chicago Convention. An effort is being made to get the Ohio delegation to wait on George H. Pendleton, as the Democratic nominee for President.

THE PULPIT.

THE HOLY TRINITY.

A SERMON.

Preached on "Trinity Sunday," May 22d, 1864, in Christ Church, Allegheny City, by D. C. PAGE, D. D.

Let us all, rising, and with one consent, give thanks to the only Father, to the Son, our teacher and master, with the Holy Spirit, *one* in all respects—by whom all things are one, by whom is eternal existence, whose is the glory and the ages, the perfect good, the perfect beauty. CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS.

I. "The name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."—Gos. St. Mat., 28th C., 19th V.

Reason or the faculty by which we deduce sound conclusions from sound premises, is God's noblest gift to man, and the privation of it is justly regarded as the very consummation and climax of all human calamity. And, therefore, so long as it is considered in its true character, and within its legitimate and special province, it will be impossible to form an exaggerated estimate of his importance and value. But reason has, it must be remembered, its constituted metes and boundaries, within which, would we not incur the guilt of presumption and impiety, we must strictly confine it, and the question, therefore, arises at once, what are the limits beyond which it is unlawful for it to pass in the exercise of its prerogatives and powers, and the answer is obvious. It must surely overleap its appointed boundaries, when it ventures to sit in judgment upon the Eternal Counsels of God, and authoritatively to pronounce upon the metaphysical nature of the doctrines propounded in His word. Its proper province in the premises, is limited to these two several enquiries, first, whether what purports to be a revelation from God, is plainly attested by abundant historical and internal proofs; and secondly, having established it to be a revelation, what that revelation is or specifically contains. In other words, the proper office of reason is to inquire first, by what evidence Christianity comes attested to us, and secondly, the credibility of the Gospel being ascertained, what are the specific truths it discovers to us, as the objects of our faith, the rules of our conduct, and the foundation of our hope. And these two points being determined, viz: the credibility of the revelation, and what that revelation proposes, the occupation of reason is gone, I say, and for the rest, nothing is left but unreservedly to confess its importance, and meekly and reverently to bow before the majesty of the Eternal Wisdom. This being Trinity Sunday, it is proper for me to call your attention to the great doctrine which it derives its name from, and my object therefore in the foregoing remarks has been to indicate the true principle upon which we are to proceed in treating of the doctrines of Christianity in general; and in the selection and the enforcement of this most practical and edifying doctrine of the Christian and Catholic faith. There is confessedly a most important office for reason to perform in relation to the doctrine of the Trinity. It is clearly the province of reason to determine whether individually or collectively part of Divine revelation, and this done, the work of reason is completed, and naught remains, but that we receive with meek submission and profound adoration, whatever has been revealed concerning the mysterious and awful nature of the Godhead. In other words, the trinity is not a point of speculation; it is a question of fact, to be determined by its own proper evidence, and which, if in view of that evidence it can be determined in the affirmative, comes to us upon authority infinitely, and has a claim to our reception, which we dare not disregard. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

And this being premised, I am now prepared to submit the proofs and vouchers upon which the Church rests the claim of this mysterious but most interesting acceptance of her children. The doctrine is now, however, is, as I must not omit to premise, thus propounded and set forth in the first article of the Nicene Creed: "I believe in one God, true God, everlasting, without body, parts, or passions, of infinite power, wisdom and goodness, the Maker and Preserver of all things visible and invisible; in unity of this Godhead there are three persons of one substance, power and eternity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost;" and the doctrine is thus propounded in the collect for the first day: "Almighty and everlasting God, a trinity in Unity." There is the precise point to which I will call your attention in the following discourse, and in view of the whole of the article, will remark in the first place that there is one Supreme Being to whom only is that homage to be rendered, which is in Holy Scripture to belong, and who is the only proper object of religious veneration. That there is one only God, the first and greatest of all belief, is the fundamental principle of natural religion; so there is no doctrine to which the Scriptures bear a more unequivocal and positive testimony, both in the Old Testament and the New.

Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord, said Moses, the greatest prophet under the Ancient Dispensation; and this testimony is corroborated by our Lord Himself, Jesus Christ, who commended the Scribe as having spoken discreetly when he said, God, and there is none other but he. Believer, therefore, the name in which you are baptized is not as numerous as to say one is three and three are one. The distinction between the Father and the Son is not merely a difference of relations, as if God acted in two dramatic characters—now as the Creator, and then as the Redeemer of the world, but that though the Father and the Son are one glorious nature and essence, yet in some way or other which we can now form no definite or clear conception, they are also separate and distinct. Now to each of these the words, as I said, the proper name of God is given, and the attributes of God ascribed. Thus of Christ Jesus it is said, 'the Word was God.' He shall be called Emmanuel, or God with us, the great is the mystery of godliness. God was manifest in the flesh. Nay, the name of God not only is given to the Son, but the name Jehovah also, which is on no account ever allowed to be given to any creature. Thus he is called "Jehovah, our righteousness," and what but Jesus is spoken of by the prophet when he says that in the Lord Jehovah the seed of Israel shall be justified, and shall have righteousness and strength. The Holy Spirit is likewise called God, for to lie unto the Holy Ghost is the same, according to the scriptures, as to lie unto God; or, to make the matter clearer still, he who in one clause of a verse of scripture is said to lie unto the Holy Ghost, is in the next spoken of as lying unto God in the following clause. Nothing of spiritual gifts, the apostle says, is the exclusive appropriation of his great name to Himself, I am Jehovah! That is my glory, will I not give to another, nor my praise to other; than whose name alone art Jehovah art the Most High over all the earth. This is a point which I would have you bear in mind in the progress of this discourse. I would have you mark well the fact, that the name of God is exclusively appropriated to the one Supreme Being, and is uniformly represented in Holy Scripture as the only proper object of religious veneration. The doctrine of the Divine Unity, indeed, runs through the entire scriptures, and cannot be read with too much tenacity, and we cannot too carefully exclude from our imagination the idea, that there is more than one God, one object of religious homage and adoration. And yet in unity of this Godhead, as the article goes on to declare, there be three persons of one substance, power and eternity. And accordingly we read the Holy Scripture of one God, even the Father of whom are all things, and one Lord, even Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and we by Him and of the Holy Spirit, by whom through Jesus we have access, writes the Father. We read of the one God sent to the world, and of different blessings imparted to us by each of the sacred three as the love of God the Father, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the communion of the Holy Ghost. And since the Holy Ghost and the

Wit and Humor.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* is responsible for the following rather tough rat story:—A neighbor, whose statements are entitled to implicit confidence, relates a story of the cunning and intelligence of a rat, which is truly remarkable. Being plagued with the depredations of the rodent marauders, he made various attempts to secure the representatives of this small race of quadrupeds. The trap used was a wire one, and so constructed that on a rat entering and nibbling at the bait, the trap would spring and cage the intruder. One neighbor, when he went to examine his trap, always found it sprung, but no rat, and, what was the strangest of all, the bait gone. So he resolved to watch the trap. His patience was presently rewarded by catching half a dozen rats making their appearance, and at their head one who appeared to be a leader. This rat advanced slowly and cautiously towards the trap, and when the others were on it, he would make a move as if intending to rush at the bait, the old fellow would wag his tail and they would fall behind him. After viewing the trap closely, the old fellow approached the back part of it, and getting on it shook the raised part until the trap sprung, and then put a paw through one of the openings between the wires; and taking the bait, he made good his retreat with his booty.

An exchange speaking about the marketmen raising the price of onions at the time th y are so much needed for the soldiers, says: The dealers who would thus speculate in the lives of our soldiers ought to have the scurvy for a life time, and not a drop of onion juice to help them, save one drop each minute squeezed into each eye.

The following curious advertisement appears in the *Courrier de Sonneet Loire*, a French Provincial Journal: "Monsieur and Madame Cullier, mechanical dentists, inform the public that they are about to quit Chalons for their country house, and those patrons who intended according them with their confidence will find in their Eden of flowers everything to satisfy their tastes. The apprehension usually raised by the sights of the instruments, will disappear as by enchantment beneath the carpet of verdure of their delightful oasis."

The London *Spectator* contends that sober nations are wickeder than drinking ones, as are the French in comparison with the English, the Italians with the Scotch, and the Hindoos with every body.

Of all the close dealers among us, the Dutchman live on the least, and shave the closest. It is astonishing how soon they learn our currency. A good thing occurred, however, in this connection with the keeper of a small lager beer saloon in a certain neighborhood, who undertook to teach his assistant, a thick-headed sprout of "Faderland," the difference between "twopence" and "sixpence." "Yah!" said John, with a dull twinkle of intelligence. A wag of a loafer, who overheard the lecture, immediately conceived the idea of a "saw" and "lager beer" gratis, for that day, at least. Procuring a three-cent piece, he watched the departure of the "boss," and, going up to John, he called for a "lager," throwing down the coin, and looking as if he expected the change. John, who remembered his recent lesson, took up the piece, and uttering to himself, "Mifont de vonasheh von sixpense," he handed over three copper changes, flow often the aforesaid drank that day, we know not; it depended on his thirst and the number of times he could exchange the three coppers for three cent pieces; but when the boss came home at night the number of small coin astonished him. "Vat ish dese, John; you take so many?" "Sixpence," replied John, with a peculiar satisfied leer. "Sixpence! Dundder and blitzen! You take all dese for sixpence! Who from?" "De man mit peard like kossuth; he drink all day mit himself." "Der teufel! You give him change every time?" "Yan!" said John, with a vacant stare. "Der teufel catch de Yankees!" was all the astonished Dutchman could say.

Why is the hair of the stage Yankee like dancing? Because it is an exhibition of the *light fandastic toe*.

There is a policeman in every man's conscience, even though you may not always find him on his beat.

Why is a pudding like a siege? Because *fire* and *batter* are necessary for both.

What is most appropriate to a doctor's house? *Blue-pill-ars* in front.

A reliable editor out West states that a young man who was recently bathing in the Missouri river, seeing a number of ladies approaching, drowned himself from motives of delicacy.—He is supposed to have been related to the virtuous youth in Chicago, who, as Deacon Brose related, preferred drowning to stealing apples.

Millions of fish in the Ohio canal have been poisoned by the discharge of refuse from the extensive distilleries at Troy, and lodge along the banks in such masses as to cause an intolerable steach, and thesten a pestilence. It the refuse of Ohio whisky carries such death to animals, asks a paper of that region, what must the whisky itself do?

When Semmes, the pirate, landed at *Cowes* the *bulls* tendered him an ovation.

Charity may gush from the hardest heart, like silver water from the rock.

Why is the sea like a man who has taken lpecac? Because it is continually "heaving up."

Why is an armistice for a day like a watch? Because it is a "time-peace" that stops at the end of twenty-four hours.

A Hartford fisherman was asked the other day, during the drouth, if the Connecticut river wasn't very low? "Low?" said the fisherman, rolling a quid of tobacco in his cheek, "I guess you'd think so, if you'd seen what I saw yesterday." "What was it?" asked the questioner. "Why," replied the other, "I saw a couple of suckers, 'ligatering' a shad over the bar."

Afraid of a Flank Movement.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Chambersburg, Pa., respecting the negro stampede from that neighborhood, through fear of the approach of the rebels says:—

I met an old man yesterday, the fortunate possessor of an old rickety wagon and horse, with available property consisting of a bundle and two tin pans, making extraordinary exertions to outstrip his brethren on the road. Standing up, he was administering the most severe blows on his poor beast with an old rope. Altogether he would have made a fit character for the pen of a Dickens. On my remonstrating with him for his cruelty and uncalled for frigit, telling him that the rebels were yet thirty miles in his rear, he replied, "yes, sah! yes, sah! but I'so afraid of de flank movement!" He is, doubtless, ere this, at Harrisburg, safe from "de flank movement."

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; professor of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent,
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It is, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

To those, ye afflicted, to whom life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the use of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other cases cases of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation.—63

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties similar to those named. Spinal Affections, Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.

jy12-3m M W&S

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the follo ing splendid first class steamers viz: the Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 600 miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Marie.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE,
GARRETSON & CO.,
J. T. WHITING & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO.,
BUCKEYE & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHING.
} Cleveland, O.
} Detroit, Mich.

jeal-6cm]

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

SEGHMYER & VOSKAMP,

No. 343 LIBERTY Street.

20 bbls Syrup.
20 do N. O. Molasses.
100 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 3 Mackrel.
20 do. do. Lake Herring.
20 bbls. extra Labrador Herring.
50 boxes W. R. Cheese.
10 Firkins (Cincinnati) S. C. Hams.
20 dozen Beaver Buckets.
10 do. Tubs.
2000 bbls., assorted brands, Extra Family Flour.

jy26

D. J. H. SPEER,

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—6 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 8 o'clock, daily. jy18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-ly

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 113 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Overhill street, No. 8, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 44 feet front with a choice selection of Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 8th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to
S. S. BRYAN.
Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je20

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 324 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

C. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Pennsylvania.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wheeling, Virginia, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap14-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of H. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my6tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres coal underlying, the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a large and COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and agreeable as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson Springs obtain at present *Pittsburgh the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je26-cm Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1863.

KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

Office: 537 Broadway, New York.

These Machines are unequalled for SIMPLICITY of construction—RAPIDITY and VARIETY of work, and ECONOMY of labor and material.

jy12

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro Depot near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
jy13st Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna. Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
jy9-2w Cavalry Bureau.

WELDON & KELLY,

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.

Now since Commissioner Lyon and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such a one is

Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds,

Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.

Remember, the place for everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

jy11

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

je20-tf

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., like new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy8

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom	8:50 a m	Baltimore Expr	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:30 a m	Philadelphia Ex	11:50 p m
Thro Express	1:25 p m	Fast Line	12:20 a m
Fast Line	4:35 p m	Bird Mail	2:20 a m
John's Accom	2:00 p m	John's Accom	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	4:05 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:55 p m	3d do	12:30 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	8:50 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	9:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Fast Line	2:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny station at 6:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p. m. and 9:00 p. m. Returning, leaves New Brighton station at 8:30 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m.

All Juniata Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	8:40 p m	Express	9:20 a m
McKeesport	4:30 p m	McKeesport	12:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:20 a m
Braddock's	5:30 p m	Braddock's	6:30 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	9:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	6:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 p. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:15 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac.	
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	2:50 p. m.	commodation	10:00 a. m.
Cleveland	1:45 p. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....36 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....125 Wood st.
Slater & Scott.....64 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....75 Fifth st

Booksellers and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....54 Fourth street.

Boiler Bakers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....100 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Neeligs.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meeskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....8 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....126 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Buchanfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
J. R. Gardner.....83 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Lupe & Co.....Grosebeck st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bigaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Co.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Monroe & Co.....81 Third street,
W. A. Lyon.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....123 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....85 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....57 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....Diamond alley
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....148 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....85 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hutchinson.....141 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John Wilkens.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....59 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....73 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Penimock, Bacon & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Diamond st.
Wightman & Anderson.....32 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brechbill.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRoliette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wibert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Duquesne Eating House.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....137 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Stronsen.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....95and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1862.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se18-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. Jy4-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 339 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY,—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c.; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand purchased from Port Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe5-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Cords and Supporters, Bradstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

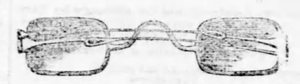
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

jy6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and DELIGHT ever given to the human eyes by the use of the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place. No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in the city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICI

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Par Val	Bid'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd May
50	Exchange	—	—	71¾	" 5
50	Citizens	—	—	70¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	89¾	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	St Clair & Mt Pleasant	—	—	60	" 4
50	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	110	—	—	—
50	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, Alleghany	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Savings	—	—	49½	4 ½ pct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	59¾	May $2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—	52	" $4.00
50	Eureka	30	—	34	—
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	$3.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	28½	$4.00
25	People's	28	—	33½	—
50	Penn'a	—	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ½ pct.
25	St. Clair Street	50	—	50	5 ½ pct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	—	5 ½ pct.
50	Mechanics	—	—	31¾	$1.50
25	Birmingham	—	—	—	—
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	172	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	107½	—
50	Cleveland	119	123	123½	—
50	Connellsville	11¾	13	12¾	—
	do (interest)	17	18	—	—
50	Steubenville	12	13¾	14¾	—
50	Charters	—	—	—	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	5¾
50	Allen'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
50	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	LOANS.				
20	Pittsburgh	—	—	88¾	$2 50
25	Allegheny	33	—	33½	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 pct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lincoco	—	27	—	—
	Ardsoco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	6	—	1 ½ pct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts	—	15	—	2 ½ pct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	5 ½ pct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	—	11¾	—
50	Mongahela Navigation	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6s	—	—	81	—
	do Scrip 6s	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6s	—	—	78¾	—
	do 6s	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6s	—	100	—	—
	do 6s	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7s	—	—	105	—
	do 20 morts	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6s	—	93	88	—
	Steub. R. R. 6s	—	73	—	—

FRIDAY, July 15—P. M.

—Bankable funds have become very scarce, and bankers experience much inconvenience from it. Greenbacks particularly have wonderfully disappeared. This is a general complaint in the Eastern and Western cities. The Philadelphia, New York and Boston banks, last week, increased their circulation seven hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. Very likely the next statement of the old banks here will show some increase of the firs. The big operations in produce and the high figures it has been selling at, has made it necessary to increase the volume of currency correspondingly to represent it. But as the market is on the decline, we may soon look for a contraction. Already the prices for leading articles of produce are materially lower. The close money market at the East, and the dear rate at which money is loaned to produce dealers, will have a cheapening effect on prices generally. There is room for a very great reduction, and we hope soon to realize it. The gamblers in produce as well as in foreign goods will soon be where those stock speculators are who managed a short time since to keep up prices far above any real value of certain stocks, but were compelled tosuccumb, and are now in a quiescent state.

—The hot season being upon us, there is a subsidence of speculation, and apart from the military stir that has prevailed since the raid was announced, our city is settling down to the usual quietude of the "heated term." The discount demand at our banks and private bankers is daily lessening, and were it not for the activity kept up for the supply of our armies in the field, there would be a general truce in the business circles.

—Our New York exchanges keep us posted on the movements among the financial circles of that city of the new Secretary of the Treasury. As yet his efforts have not culminated in any definite policy. There is no doubt, however, but that the action of the Treasury Department will harmonize with the banks. The proposition of the banks to loan him $50,000,000 has not been accepted. The *Tribune* says: "They stipulate that the money shall be paid to the credit of the Government and be drawn again direct instead of passing through the Sub-Treasury or National banks. It is proposed to pay for the 7-30s in 5 per cent interest bearing notes, a process which would give the banks an increase of interest, but the Government little money. Mr. Fessenden has not come to increase the interest upon the old loans only, but to get fresh money, and failing to succeed with the banks, may appeal to the people. With a proper rate of interest he would succeed, a bank contraction be forced, and deposits used to foster speculation at the cost of the Government to be turned to the service of the Treasury. Mr. Chase's error was in attempting to borrow money at less than current rates. If the Government will offer the people the rate to be had in open market, the money will be forthcoming. Mr. Wisco once paid 1 ½ cent. a month, and rendered the Government valuable service in the act. It was paid to an emergency and saved the National credit. The policy of the Treasury Department is much discussed among financial and business men and very earnestly by parties having on hand vast sums of capital, who see nothing but ruin ahead if the Treasury discontinues the manufacture of paper money and depends upon loans and taxes. In the opinion of a large class of financiers the national finances cannot be restored to soundness, and the Treasury be successfully managed, until the money market is relieved from the load of temporary debt made to the Government in the form of certificates of indebtedness and interest-bearing notes. One great obstacle is the one year certificates, now selling at 93, equal to 13 ⅓ cent per annum interest in currency to the buyer, and more tempting than the proposed 7-30s to those who deal in Federal stocks at all. As long as these are paid out without limit, and as such a large discount, contractors will be shy of the Government unless at enormous rates, under which the Treasury must steadily proceed to insolvency. With the class of certificates removed from the banks and insurance companies, the future would be comparatively easy. To get rid of these, there seems but one course: the negotiation of a popular loan of $200,000,000 of long gold-bearing 6 per cents, making these certificates equal to greenbacks in payment. This step would of course depreciate for a time the intrinsic value of the Federal bonds, but it would also be fatal to speculators and force prices down, and so reduce the expenses of the Government to a degree which would give some relief to the financial debt. Returning to borrowing in place of manufacturing money means loss to all who have bought upon the theory that the manufacture of money was its only resource. As loss at some time is certain to come, no better time can be found to adopt the right policy for the Government than this, letting those who have traded upon its disasters make their escape in their own way. It rapidly comes to this, that the government must make its credits buy more, or soon find its bonds and notes of almost valueless as compared with merchandise, and the whole financial machinery of the country be brought into the condition of things existing in the old "history." The time has come when people must make sacrifices and learn that the rebellion is not simply an opportunity for making an inordinary paper fortune by extortionate prices of commodities for paper which has daily less value."

—The Boston Bank statement compares as follows with previous returns:

Capital stock	$32,481,700	$32,381,700	no change
Loans and discounts	66,250,351	66,452,055	Dec $408,297
Specie in banks	4,370,216	6,201,294	Inc 10,956
Due from other banks	13,988,856	15,484,577	Inc 1,625,721
Due to other banks	11,668,411	11,398,347	Dec 362,064
Deposits	31,209,941	31,349,760	Inc 1,340,259
Circulation	9,571,725	9,936,449	Inc 361,726

—The Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co. (office in Philadelphia) yesterday paid, clear of tax, its second monthly dividend of two per cent. from the profits of the month of June. This Company owns the entire interest of John McClintock, comprising a property of 200 acres, located on Oil Creek, three and a half miles from Oil City. There are about fifteen wells pumping and flowing, and some thirty-five more in course of boring. All the wells are worked under a lease; hence the Company is under small expense. It was selling on the 5th inst. at 58 25 per barrel at the wells. This is a very high price, and with the present lessened flow of oil, as compared with a year or two ago, when the price was scarcely more than the barrels containing the oil, the profits from the oil are very largely increased.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 15, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at a further advance:

Braziers' ₩ lb, cash and time	70 @72½
Bar and Bolt, ₩ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ₩ lb, cash	57
Copper Bottoms, 3 per cent. off for cash	83
Brass Kettles, 5 ₩ ct. off for cash	80

Movements of Grain at Milwaukee.

The following table exhibits the shipments of Flour and Grain or the week, and since the beginning of the year.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Oats. bu.	Corn. bu.	Bar. Rye. bu.	bu.
Total	5,707	125,850	120	2,625		
Since Jan. 1	1,241,107	1,894,383	28,067	162,110	1,494	20,200
Corresp'g'd	239,652	2,570,511	220,388	68,381	581	23,226

The following table exhibits the receipts of Flour and Grain at this city for the week ending Saturday, exclusive of the deliveries by wagons:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Oats. bu.	Corn. bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye. bu.
Total	4,770	15,483	55,313	11,583	1,352	1,100
Corresp'g w'k	4,955	256,169	17,749	4,359	45	2,200

—*Sentinel.*

New York Pig Iron Market.

IRON—Is held in fair demand and active, including No. 1 Scotch Pig at $55, and do American at $75 ₩ ton. The iron merchants of this city have agreed upon the following scale of prices, for lots from store, at cash discount of 2 per cent: Bar, $2 50@2 75, as to sizes and quality; refined do $2 00@2 25; for rods, round and square, 7-16 of an inch, $2 50 @2 75; 5-16 of an inch, $2 75@3; 3-16, $3@3 25; horse shoe, $3 25@3 50; hoop, 1 inch and under, $3 00@3 25; band, $3 00@3 25; sheet, 24 inches wide, and for nail rods, 18@20c ₩ lb., less 5 ₩ cent. cash.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Saturday, July 16, 1864. }

The market for most articles was unchanged. Prices were generally unchanged. The weather was warm. Our river rose five inches. This, however, is not sufficient to be of any material benefit. The heavy decline in gold in New York yesterday rather unsettled matters generally. In a few days things will become more settled. The sales that came under our notice will be found noted below:

WOOL—The market was firm, with a good deal of inquiry. Buyers and sellers do not agree as to prices. A number of parcels have changed hands during the week. The nominal rates were 95@$1 00; in some instances a shade higher figures have been paid. A lot of 15,000 lbs was disposed of yesterday. The parties engaged in the operation preferred that the figures should not be given.

CHEESE—The market ruled firm with a steady demand at the late advance; the sales were 60 boxes, W. R. 18c 100 do choice in two lots at 20c; the demand was in advance of the supply.

GRAIN—The amount of grain to operate on was very limited; the receipts being quite small. Wheat was in steady demand; red was ready sale at $2 08; white $2 10; operations limited. Barley being out of season was not inquired for. Rye, the last sale reported to us was at $1 60@1 65. Corn was steady; a few hundred bushels were disposed of at the depot at $1 50 for shelled. Oats was not so firm from first hand; 95c would be a fair quotation.

FLOUR—**The market yesterday exhibited no particular change. Prices have been uniform for some days past.** The Eastern and Western markets exhibit a decline of about 25 cents per barrel a day. Our own maintain previous prices. The principal demand at present was for choice brands. Among the sales were: Extra Family, 200 barrels, at $11 25@11 50; 100 do, $11@11 25; 85 do, $11 37½. The Pearl Mill prices were, for single extra, $11 25; double extra $11 60 per barrel. A lot of country flour, several hundred barrels, at $10@10 25 per barrel.

FISH—The demand has improved during the past three days. Sales of 500 bbls Mackerel, large No. 3, at $15; 25 half bbls Lake Herring, $6.

HAY—The receipts fall short of the demand and prices maintain the former high figures. 5 loads were disposed of at the scales at $35@40.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good local demand. Prices were unsettled, and the quotations for one day are no criterion for the next. The principal settlement yesterday was among the coffee dealers. The Government was a purchaser of 10,000 bags in Philadelphia. This fact excited dealers, who at once advanced their prices. Sugars were firm. Prices show a wide range. Molasses was steady at $1 20@1 23 per gal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Standard & Co, 83 bbls oil; H McKelvy, 25 do do; Pennock, B & Co, 103 do do; J Gallagher, 18 do do; **Martin, O & B, 2 cars iron, 1 do fire brick;** Lyon, L & Co, 1 car salt; W P Beck & Co, 1 do do; Jane Wiley, 10 bags oats.

Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J R Lindsay, 2 old boilers, 8 pcs castings; G W Smith, 100 bbls whisky; A Holstein, 126 g hides; R C Loomis, 1 car metal; Godfrey & Co, 31 sks rags; D Wallace, 10 do oats; Schumaker & Lange, 1 to shoulders, 2 bxs sides; Kibber & Co, 11 bales tow; Little & Trimble, 18 bags f seed; A P Chatony, 1 s machine; McBane & Anjer, 176 bags oats; Lippencott & Co, 1 box; Kloman & Co, 4 cars pig metal; J H Kirkpatrick, 17 doz brooms.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Hussey, Wells & Co, 376 half bbloms; Jones, Boyd & Co, 1242 do do; W Haslage, 10 bxs cheese; J Daub, 12 do do; R Honneger, 10 do do; T J Orr & Co, 45 doz tar buckets; Mr Splain, 6 bxs chair stuff; Pentley & Co, 101 bdls handles; Graff, Bennett & Co, 39 bbls sc ap iron; Thos Moore, 160 bgs rye; J B Floyd, 800 feet lumber; Nimick & Co, 10 tons pig iron; T Gessenger, 21 pcs machinery; H H Collins, 1 car pipe; Zug & Palmer, 1 car brick; J Marsh, 219 sks corn, 47 do oats; Thos Lemon, 42 bdls chairs, 12 rockers; A Milliken, 54 bdls chairs, 5 rockers; Capt D Dawson 19 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

SATURDAY, July 16, 1864.

The market since our last was firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions of iron and nails. The advance we mentioned in our last has been maintained. The following quotations can be relied on as being correct.

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5
1½ to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5
1½ to 12, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	7½
1½ to 12 by ⅞ to ⅞ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by 1¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
2½ to 12, by ¾ and 5-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

¾ to 6 inch	8½
1¾ and 2	8½
1¾ and 1½	9
1 and 1¼	9
⅝ inch	10½
½ inch	11½
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	7¾	⅛ and 9-16 inch	8
3 to 3½ inch	8¼	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8½
3 to 3¾ inch	8½	5-16 inch	8¾
3¾ to 4 inch	8½	¼ inch	9
2¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	7¾	½ inch	8¼
⅞ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8	½ inch	8½
⅞ and ¾ inch	8¼	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 21	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

GAUGES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ½ inch	8
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8½
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¾ inch	9

LOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	12½	20 Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7/8 In. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	6/8 Inch	8 87½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 37½		

Casing Nails.

	Barrel.
6d	$9 13
8d	8 88
10d	8 63
12d	8 63
16d	8 63

Finishing.

6d	9 63
8d	9 38
10d	9 13
12d	9 13
16d	9 13

12¼ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1864.

The market during the week was firm, with a good demand. **The sales for this market were** liberal, and former prices were well maintained, as most of the mills will soon suspend operations, as is their custom during the hot weather. The sales will naturally fall off. The following are the week's transactions, amounting to 2,250 tons:

All pig iron reports are based thus:
Sand pig iron, 2,288 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron, 2,240 do do
Blooms, 2,400 do do

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

120 tons	Red Bank Coke	$68
150 "	Willeroy, Charcoal	75
100 "	Indiana, "	78
100 "	Ashland, Anthracite	65
100 "	No. 3 Anthracite	p'vt terms.
150 "	Anthracite, Forge	64
127 "	White Charcoal	68
40 "	Foundry	62@63
50 "	L. S. & P	65
120 "	Donegal	65
200 "	Grey Neutral	60
120 "	Mottled and White	56 50
150 "	Cold Short	62
9 "	Charcoal	65
50 "	White C. S. Anthracite	58
100 "	L. S Forge	65—60 days.
600 "	" "	65—cash.
50 "	L. S. Foundry	65—cash.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PIG IRON.

There is no cold Blast Metal in the market. 112 tons H. B., retailed at $75.

BLOOMS.

We did not learn of a single transaction. The asking prices were, for No. 1 Juniata $155@160

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have further advanced. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$30 00
I-X—10x14	34 00
I-C—12x12	31 50
I-X—14x20	55 50
I-C—14x20	52 00
I-C—14x20	35 00

BLOCK TIN ₩ lb.

Block Tin	75c | Bar 80c
Zinc Sheets	30c | Spelter Slabs 25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 16, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$9 00	X Ale half barrels	$4 50
XX do	10 00	XX do do	5 00
India do	11 00	India do do	5 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	4 50

Three dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Ride Market.

JULY 16, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand. Prices have advanced a shade. The following figures are up to last evening:

Green Hides	13½@14
Dry Flint Hides	25 @26

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE } Saturday, July 16, 1864. }

The market yesterday was inactive, and the small amount offering tended to hold up the market, which evidently was becoming weak, and buyers seemed to have left town, at least they were, with few exceptions, not on hand as usual, but it may be they had other business on hand, as we missed them in our usual rounds. Reports from New York represented a heavy decline in Oil, but our dispatches will no doubt settle that matter. Gold came tumbling down yesterday from $1 58 to $1,45, and the end is not yet. The decline for the past three days was rapid. The receipts by the Allegheny river were small, amounting to 756 bbls. The river to Oil City is very low, and navigation, even for small boats, was attended with considerable difficulty. The rates at present are nominal, being governed altogether by the receipts, and to us the market did not seem so firm, and it is doubtful whether a good round lot could have been disposed of at the figures we quote. Crude—The only sales we have was at 45c, packages returned. Refined Oil—There were no transactions that we could ascertain. The market was altogether in favor of buyers. The stock in the market is no large.

Crude Oil—The following small sales are all that came under our notice: 187 bbls, packages returned at 46c; 225 do at 45; 150 do at 45; 120 do at 45.

Residuum and Naptha—The market was inactive. We did not learn of a single transaction. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.

Maxwell & Palmer, 64; J Lindsay, 175; J Gallagher, 141; Duncan & Williams, 105; Sirlekler & Baxter, 30; R Ashworth, 75; R Danver, 60; Pennock & Ball, 31—Total 756.

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 140 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 351 bbls Refined for New York.

Petrona Oil Company, 47 bbls tar for Williamsport, Pa.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 14, 1864. }

The market during the week has been greatly excited and prices unsettled.

Sales have not been heavy, and no two dealers name the same figures.

Quotations scarcely hold good from hour to hour, and retailers would do well to govern themselves accordingly.

Since the adjournment of Congress, and the promulgation of the new tariff, we may expect more stability and a greater uniformity of prices; instead of the wildest speculation in the Eastern cities during the past few weeks, a healthy and natural trade will result, and, when importers and dealers shall have made their calculations so as to conform to the cost of importation under the new tariff, we may hope for some regularity in ruling prices.

This consummated, the usual laws of supply and demand, and the fluctuations in gold and sterling exchange will alone be taken into consideration in naming prices for foreign goods. Those of native production or home manufacture, while governed by the same laws, will also be subject to so many contingent regulations that each dealer must, to a greater or less extent, make his own calculations and arrange the prices for his own commodities.

There is scarcely an article in the list of "patent medicines" which has not very materially advanced in price, and many articles are now selling at wholesale for three times the price named last year.

From the circular of a leading "patent medicine" house in New York we extract the following: The above prices are but approximations to what these articles should be sold at. From the vastly increased cost of the material entering into the manufacture of medicines it is evident that this class of goods have but just commenced their upward movement. The retail dealer will now begin to find relief in the necessary change of retail as well as wholesale prices."

Among staple goods the following are higher, as will be seen in the list annexed: Canary Seed, Gum Arabic, Ext. Logwood, Zinc Paints, Opium, Morphia, Alum, Epsom Salts, Shellac, Rhubarb, Rosin, Spirits Turpentine, Soda Ash, Bi Carb Soda and Quinine.

Glass and Glassware of all descriptions are higher—the advance to take effect to-day. The advance has been as follows, viz: On Window Glass, 20 per cent; Green Glass hollow ware, 20 per cent, except on fruit jars which remain at old rates; Blown Bottles, and Demijohns, 10 per cent, and on Flint Glassware, 10 per cent.

Acid Acetic	50	to 55	lb.
" Citric	1 50	to 1 55	"
" Oxalic	65	to 70	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to 1 90	"
Allspice	45	to 50	"
Alcohol 76 0-0	3 60	to 3 65	gal.
" 94 0-0	3 65	to 3 75	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to 60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to 1 50	"
Alum	6	to 6½	lb
Ammonia Carb	42	to 0 0	"
" Aqua fff	13	to 15	"
Arnica Flowers	50	to 55	"
Arrow Root, American	12½	to 15	"
" Bermuda	80	to 88	"
Arsenic, White Powder	8	to 10	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to 18	"
" Pearl	14	to 18	"
" Soda	7	to 7½	"
Assafœtida	50	to 60	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 65	to 1 75	"
" Fir	4 00	to 4 50	"
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 25	to 2 50	"
" " Pale	75	to 85	"
" " Yellow	45	to 55	"
Bay Rum	3 00	to 4 00	gal.
Black Lead, American	4	to 5	lb
" " German	8	to 12	"
" " E. I	15	to 17	"
Blue Mass Am	1 70	to 1 40	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to 25	"
Borax, Refined	50	to 55	"
Brimstone	7	to 8	"
Buchu	1 00	to 1 25	"
Calomel, American	2 50	to 2 60	"
Camphor Refined	1 80	to 1 85	"
Cannwood	8½	to 10½	"
Cantharides	2 75	to 2 80	"
Cassia Buds	2 50	to 2 75	lb.
Chalk	6 00	to 7 00	bbl.
Chamomiles, German	1 00	to 1 10	lb.
" Roman	40	to 50	"
Cochineal, Honduras	2 45	to 2 55	"
" London	1 90	to 2 10	"
Copperas	8 00	to 9 00	bbl.
Cloves	75	to 80	lb.
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to 15 75	case
Corrosive Sublimate	2 40	to 2 50	lb.
Cream Tartar	75	to 85	"
Cubebs	1 00	to 1 10	"
Cudbear	40	to 60	"
Dovers Powder	3 40	to 3 50	"
Emery Corn	16	to 18	"
" Flour	10	to 12	"
Ergot	1 50	to 1 60	"
Ether Sulphuric	1 10	to 1 20	"
" Nitros	70	to 75	"
Extract Logwood	12	to 14	"
" Licorice Calabria	50	to 60	"
" Italian	52	to 55	"
" Licorice Sicily	30	to 32	"
Fustic	4½	to 5½	"
Galls Aleppo	1 18	to 1 25	"
Gum Arabic, White	80	to 1 00	"
" " Sorts	70	to 75	"
" Drops	50	to 55	"
" Gamboge	1 30	to 1 35	"
" Myrrh	75	to 80	"
" Tragacanth Sorts	65	to 70	"
" " Flake	1 30	to 1 50	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	80	to 85	"
Hydrag Cum Creta	1 12	to 1 20	"
Indigo Manilla	1 75	to 2 00	"
" Spanish flont	2 00	to 2 10	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 00	to 9 50	"
Jujube Paste	50	to 55	"
Juniper Berries	9	to 11	"
Lac Dye	65	to 75	"
Logwood Camp	4	to 5	"
" St Domingo	2¾	to 4½	"
Madder	20	to 22	lb
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to 1 40	"
Magnesia Carbonate	55	to 58	"
Manna S F	1 50	to 0 00	"
Morphia	11 25	to 11 50	₩ oz.
Moss Irish	10	to 13	lb.
Moss Iceland	25	to 28	"
Nitrate Silver	2 65	to 2 70	₩ oz.
Nutmegs	1 80	to 2 00	₩ lb.
Oil Castor	3 50	to 4 00	gall
Cod Liver	3 75	to 4 00	"
" Croton	7 75	to 8 00	"
" Lard	1 75	to 1 85	"
" Linseed	1 78	to 1 85	"
" Neatsfoot	1 20	to 0 00	"
" Olive	3 50	to 4 00	"
" " Marseilles qts	5 00	to 9 00	₩ doz
" " Bordeaux "	14 00	to 16 00	"
" Sperm genuine winter	3 00	to 3 25	gall
" Tanners	1 25	to 1 65	"
" Whale W B	75	to 1 00	"
Opium	19 00	to 19 50	lb.
Pepper African Cayenne	70	to 75	"
" Black	50	to 55	"
Phosphorus	1 90	to 2 20	"
Piperine	1 75	to 1 80	oz.
Potass Chlorate	1 00	to 0 00	lb.
" Bi Chromate	0	to 00	"
" Iodide	7 00	to 7 25	"
Precipitate Red	2 80	to 2 90	"
" White	3 50	to 0 00	"
Putty in bladders	4	to 5	lb
Quicksilver	2 40	to 2 45	lb
Quinine Sulph	4 20	to 0 00	oz.
Root Gentian	25	to 30	lb
Root Ginger, E. I	48	to 52	"
" " Jamaica	70	to 75	"
" Ipecac	6 60	to 6 75	"
" Powdered	6 75	to 6 95	"
" Jalap	3 75	to 4 00	"
" Licorice	20	to 25	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 60	to 0 00	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	68	to 72	"
" " Mexican	38	to 45	"
Rosin (bbl. 280 lbs)	5 50	to 5 60	bbl.
Sal Epsom	6	to 7	lb.
" Rochelle	75	to 1 00	"
Saltpetre	5½	to 6½	lb.
Seed Canary	9 00	to 0 00	bus.
" Hemp	5 00	to 0 00	"
Senna, Alex	85	to 40	lb
" "	25	to 30	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to 12½	lb.
Soda caustic	17	to 60	"
Soap Castile	30	to 60	"
" White	45	to 48	"
Starch	9	to 60	"
Sugar Lead	65	to 60	"
Sulphur Flors	11	to 12	"
Sumac	10	to 12	"
Tannin	85	to 00	oz.
Terra Japonica	16½	to 17½	lb
Turpentine Spts	4 12	to 4 25	gall.
Turmeric	25	to 30	lb.
Uva Ursi	25	to 30	"
Venitian Red	5½	to 6	"
Whiting	4	to 4½	"
White Lead Pure	19½	to 21	"
" Fancy B'ds	9	to 18½	"
" " Dry	19	to 20	"
Red " "	19	to 20	"
Litharge	19	to 20	"
Zinc in Oil	14	to 15	"
" " French	17	to 18	"

Pittsburgh Leather Market.

July 16th, 1865.

The demand for leather was active, and prices have further advanced. The following are the present rates, but how long they will continue, we have no means of ascertaining:

Red Sole	40@45
Harness	45@47
Oak	48@50

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

July 16th, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz:

Water, ₩ lb	9 cts.	Soda	10 cts.
Butter	10	Sugar	13
Boston	10		

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is a better feeling in the market and prices have advanced; small sales of Anthracite are making at $60@67 ₩ ton for the three numbers. Manufactured iron is in good demand at an advance.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

WHEELING.

Friday's *Intelligencer* says:

There are about twenty-five inches of water in the channel over the river. The water has not varied a quarter of an inch in the last forty-eight hours. The Rattler was expected to arrive yesterday from Parkersburg, and in that event will leave again this morning.

CINCINNATI.

Friday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is four feet hence to Louisville, three feet in the canal, and fifteen inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The lower Ohio is falling, with three and a half feet from Portland to Cairo.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Cuba, a new freight steamer, just completed at Wheeling, by Captain T. C. Sweeney, arrived from that point on Wednesday night, and is now at the Marine Ways, making some repairs. She came through without trouble, and will probably load for St. Louis. Our old friend Morris Dorsey is in the office. The Cuba, we understand, is for sale. She only found fifteen inches at Bloennerhassett. The New York left for Memphis, with a fair trip.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburgh; and Thistle, from Memphis, are